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The Chester News May 8, 1917

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News of the Week

CHESTER, Pa., Tuesday, May 8, 1917.

VOL. 4

NO. 37

SAYS CANNOT STARVE ENEMY

New Food Commissioner, Back From Survey of Europe, Goes to Washington to Take Up Work.

The German can't be starved out. The food needs of our allies in Europe require the supreme effort of the United States.

These are the messages taken to President Wilson by Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be the United States Food Commissioner during the war. He arrived from Europe yesterday after a two months' survey of the food situation, and went to Washington at once to lay his report before the President.

Mr. Hoover, who is Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, was much concerned with conditions in that stricken country, but he brought much more important information regarding the food shortage as it affects Germany and America.

Before he left for Washington Mr. Hoover at the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, told a Times reporter that the Government of Germany would probably be able to distribute food for an indefinite time on the same scale as it is now distributed. He said the Germans were consuming food on a strictly rationed basis, but that they should "cut loose, and live on a scale much more liberal than now, they would have food enough for at least two years."

"There is only one chance of the German people or the Kaiser's army starving," he said, "is by the crop. If the crops are normal, they can keep on going."

The last reports I had from Germany before I left Europe were that the cattle was practically intact. By that I mean that for a year or more the Germans have been using only the surplus of the herd, keeping the base of the herd intact.

Mr. Hoover was reminded that he had been quoted by a Cabinet officer in Washington as reporting that the Germans had food enough to last for two years. He was asked if he meant that the Germans would have food at the end of two years.

"If the understanding that the German would have no food at the end of two years was gained from what I said, it was incorrect," he said. "What I meant was that if the Germans went right ahead and ate all the livestock and the corn crop, of what they have, the present food supply would last two years. It is not to be supposed the Germans are going to do that."

Mr. Hoover refused to talk about his plan for handling America's food problems until he had conferred with President Wilson and the Council of National Defense. He did say, when asked whether he would propose for this country the German plan of dividing the crop into twelve parts and allowing only one part to be used in a month, that the suggestion in the German Empire was not comparable to that in the United States from the food standpoint.

He gave the reporter to understand that he favored the German plan, the gardens that could be planted.

"I have come home to do my part for my country," said Mr. Hoover. "I cannot discuss the details of my plan because I don't know enough about it. I will know more in a few days, for I am going right to work."

While Mr. Hoover would not give details of his report before presenting it to the President, he will give a food survey of the allied countries, with figures on their requirements, and will check them up with the Washington estimates of the American crops of 1917. He will report on the effect of submarine war upon the food supply of our allies, as well as the effect on our food supply.

"The submarine sinkings have been increasing for eight weeks," said Mr. Hoover. "They have been reported extremely grave. It is no light problem. This country may be sure of it. Europe's food needs require every effort that we can make. The Allies need what we have. They must have wheat. They need corn and meat from us, and it is our job to see that they get it."

Mr. Hoover does not believe the war will end for many months. He said:

"If the Hohenzollerns and the militarist Government are to be destroyed—and nothing short of the destruction of these things will give hope of permanent peace—the war must go on at least a year or more, probably two years. The American people should be under no illusion that forces making for popular government in Germany have as yet any consequential weight, although they show occasional sparks of growth light."

"From a purely military view the Central Powers have a tremendous power and armament, but the Allies have together with inferior lines, enables them to put up a steady resistance to the continually growing

GERMAN FARMERS' VAULT EXPLODES

Mysterious Explosion Occurs in Germany, Correlates, Ga. Where Body Had Laid For More Than Five Years.

Cordele, Ga., May 4.—A blown completely open by the force of an unexplained explosion, the vault containing the remains of E. O. Offenberg, at Sunnyside cemetery, was badly damaged here Sunday afternoon. The explosion occurred about dusk Sunday afternoon. The body of Mr. Offenberg had been interred for a period of more than five years. Those who heard the explosion described it as being similar to the report of a revolver or the blow-out of an automobile tire, though the sound was muffled.

The hermetically sealed marble receiving vault in which the body was interred was blown open by the explosion and a large vault and monument, weighing 2,500 pounds, was displaced, the monument being thrown from its base to the ground. The explosion was of terrific force. On all sides of the grave the earth was pulverized and bulged by the explosion. The Government of Germany has been notified of the explosion.

Ladies who had gone to the cemetery to place flowers were attracted by the explosion and saw a cloud of dust rising from the vault. They were much frightened by the strange affair and immediately reported it to members of the cemetery committee who reside in Cordele.

F. Offenberg was a farmer of this county at the time of his death. He was a well-known citizen and was buried in a metal casket and was buried in a vault. The casket and vault were supposed to be airtight.

No cause has yet been assigned for the annual explosion.

It is certain that the explosion did not come from any outside cause.

According to local undertakers and physicians examining the vault, it was known to contain the remains of stout persons within a few months after burial and while the body was in a state of putrefaction. Such evidence is explained, were caused by the phosphoric acid in the human body. The theory is that the acid gas in the earth caused the explosion.

Members of the Offenberg family will have a thorough investigation made.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY.

Required to Report Daily to Police Stations.

Copenhagen, May 4.—Word has been received here from Americans in Berlin that the German military authorities have issued orders that Americans now are to be regarded as hostile foreigners and are required to report daily to the police stations. They may not leave their homes between 10 o'clock in the morning, nor in case they are residents of Berlin, may they leave their homes.

This action by the German Government is regarded here as virtually the end of the American mission in Germany. It is the end of the mission of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and of the American mission in Germany.

Mr. Hoover conferred yesterday with officials of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and told them that as far as he knew there was no truth in the reports that the Germans were detaining food sent for relief in Belgium and Northern France.

"The Relief Commission has stringently insisted since after the war that Germany gave it when submarine war was renewed on Feb. 18," he said.

"Because we could get enough food to them the death rate in the industrial districts of Belgium increased threefold. It is not true, as the Germans say, that the lack of food kills mostly children. It is the old people, broken to spirit and body, who die. The children are looked after. We have only thirty relief ships now; we ought to have seventy or more."

Mr. Hoover brought with him five members of his staff who had been his chief assistants in the Belgium food distribution. They are Dr. Vernon J. Kellogg of Ains, Mich., director of the work in Belgium; T. M. Dawson, J. Lyles Glenn, H. H. Simon, and T. J. Nabors. He supposed that the Commission for Relief in Belgium had gained in the work abroad as he had. He was expressing his greater task here.

SAYS PERIL IN RUSSIA IS WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

Walling Deprecates Suggestion of If He or Any Other Socialist's Name for Russian Mission.

Greenwich, Conn., May 3.—William English Walling, one of the foremost Socialists of America and an authority on Russia, said today that the suggestion of his name as a member to be appointed for the Russian mission to be headed by Edgar Root was unwelcome. He does not consider that any Socialist should be sent, holding to the view that labor-unions representative would be preferable. He believes that he can do more by staying at home to combat the arguments of the pro-Germans in the Socialist Party in America.

The Russian problem is explained in the following statement made by him for the New York Times:

"Many of the newspapers entirely misconceive the Russian danger. They doubt if the majority of the Russian people are supporting the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, which seems to be running the country in place of the Duma and the Provisional Government. This danger is wholly missed. The danger is in the hands of the real danger. In order to show what the real menace is, let us take in the Russian population is composed."

"Eighty per cent. of the Russian nation is composed of peasants. They are a Communist. They are based on equal surface, peasants will control it. They will undoubtedly be the majority of the Russian nation. The Duma, which is elected on an extremely under-represented suffrage. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the Russian people will not support the Council of Workmen's Deputies, which represents approximately another 16 per cent. of the population and the remaining 4 per cent. composed of the middle and upper classes."

"The peasants control the voting power of the nation and compose at least 80 per cent. of the army. The workers, on the other hand, absolutely control the output of ammunition and military supplies, as well as the railroads, by which not only the supplies, but the food, which the whole nation must feed from, must be transported."

"In a word, the immediate menace in Russia is almost wholly military, and the Provisional Assembly cannot be elected in a day, and it is not possible to take a referendum of the peasants from the week on at the present time."

"I have said questions that arise. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies control the whole of Russia's industry and the whole of her military power. By their control of the large cities they also dominate the centers of political government and the Duma is left with little power to organize Russia's army, it is not necessary that they should have the support of a majority of the Russian people. They can easily be enough to paralyze Russia's efforts against the powerful German army for a long time."

"It is then absolutely necessary to conciliate the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies. Fortunately they are not so enthusiastically supporting the Provisional Government. In the last ten days, but it has not ceased its work of disorganizing the army for a long time."

over, it stands practically unanimously for the peace terms advocated by the Provisional Government. Austria over since the beginning of the war; a return to the status quo existing before the war, and no 'anathemas,' 'indemnities,' etc."

"This would leave all the subject populations of Germany, Austria, and Turkey in the same helpless condition they were in before the war and would leave the population of Belgium to pay for the entirely unnecessary destruction brought by the war. It is not necessary that they should have the support of a majority of the Russian people. They can easily be enough to paralyze Russia's efforts against the powerful German army for a long time."

Our American editors, ought to make it clear to the Russian people that Russia is military, and not political, and it is pressing. No matter how much we may pretend the wisdom of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, it would be insanity and suicide for the Entente and the United States to refuse to recognize its power."

TECHNICAL MEN ARE NEEDED BY MARINES

Washington, May 6.—The Marine Corps is especially in need of technical men—men experienced in electrical, mechanical, civil and automobile engineering. The Corps is looking for men who have a thorough knowledge of these subjects and are willing to accept the hardships of military and naval training, but under its complete control so desiring are available for positions in which they are best fitted.

PRESERVE EGGS FOR BETTER PRICES

If the Following Points Are Kept in Mind in Putting Away Your Eggs You Will Be Able to Keep Them Indefinitely.

There are a good many commercial egg preservatives offered for sale now, but the housewife may use the method of putting them away in water glass of lime water with perfect success, if she will observe the directions given below.

1. Water glass is a very cheap and simple preservative. It can be purchased at \$1 a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs, so that the cost of materials for this method will be only about 2 cents a dozen.

Water glass (sodium silicate) has been extensively used with solutions varying from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. On the whole, solutions of 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. (2 pounds to one gallon) are best. In 10 gallons of water have given better results than stronger solutions. This can be bought at drug stores in powder form, or in liquid solution. It is best to keep it in a tight order house until it is used as an egg preservative.

2. There is a large quantity of eggs in the market now, and it is a good idea to put them away in water glass. To prepare this time was a 10 per cent. solution of water glass. The method of putting them away is simply to take the eggs and dip them in a small quantity of water, and then in the water glass solution. The eggs will be covered with a thin film of water glass, and will be preserved. The eggs will be covered with a thin film of water glass, and will be preserved. The eggs will be covered with a thin film of water glass, and will be preserved.

3. If water glass is used, eggs may be stored at any time they are secured. If wooden kegs or barrels are used to pack the eggs in, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water to sweeten and purify them. A stone jar or crock, however, is to be preferred.

4. If wooden kegs or barrels are used to pack the eggs in, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water to sweeten and purify them. A stone jar or crock, however, is to be preferred.

5. None but perfectly fresh, inferior eggs should be preserved. The sooner the eggs are placed in the preservative after being laid and cooled, the better they will be preserved. Do not use eggs that have been soiled and washed, for by doing you injure their keeping quality, probably by washing away the natural coating on the outside of the shell.

6. Play eggs, small and down, in jars and put the solution over them. Eggs should be kept completely submerged throughout the whole process of preservation.

7. Do not use eggs that have been soiled and washed, for by doing you injure their keeping quality, probably by washing away the natural coating on the outside of the shell.

8. Play eggs, small and down, in jars and put the solution over them. Eggs should be kept completely submerged throughout the whole process of preservation.

9. If eggs are to be boiled, prick them with a pin right after the steam has risen from the water, and before the eggs are put in the water. Use these eggs at home when prices are high but do not sell them as fresh.

WOMEN AND WATER

(By the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Let us urge on woman readers the sense and dignity of the appeal for making a boy or girl "water the garden" a habit. It is not a habit of habits not to be abandoned later. We object to the reservation of "water" for valid reasons. Some day-headed men who grew up in New England remember the custom that prevailed in many families of making a boy or girl "water the garden" a habit. It is not a habit of habits not to be abandoned later. We object to the reservation of "water" for valid reasons. Some day-headed men who grew up in New England remember the custom that prevailed in many families of making a boy or girl "water the garden" a habit. It is not a habit of habits not to be abandoned later. We object to the reservation of "water" for valid reasons. Some day-headed men who grew up in New England remember the custom that prevailed in many families of making a boy or girl "water the garden" a habit. It is not a habit of habits not to be abandoned later. 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TUESDAY, MAY 8.



AUTHORITY SHOULD BE GRANTED.

It is to be hoped that Congress will grant President Wilson authority to handle the price of food stuffs in this country, with the least possible delay. There is no doubt as to the scarcity of staples, but to the mind of those who have kept in close touch with the food situation, as outlined in the press, there is a great amount of speculation taking place in this country, which, in all probability has very much to do with the high prices now prevailing.

When the shortage is taken into consideration it is reasonable that advances along many lines are legitimate but the advances on many things are not in keeping with the supply and unless Congress grant the President authority to handle the situation there are thousands of heartless capitalists who will bleed the masses to a finish.

From statistics published, there is also absolutely no necessity for the present advance in the cost of coal and the government officials, to our mind, have already proven that the price of coal is being set by a trust. Unless authority is granted the government to handle the situation there will be untold suffering in this country next winter due to the illegitimate price of coal. The proper time to handle this situation is now. Congress should not wait until the next winter sets in before taking the matter under advisement.

The people of this section have a representative in Washington whose business it is to represent the people and it would be advisable for him to hear from us along these various lines.

THE NEW ARMY.

Before the greater American army is raised the council of national defense is expected to publish a list of those trades that can best spare men for the army, or a list of those which should not deplete their industrial forces. The labor committee of the advisory committee of the council of national defense held a conference in Washington with labor union representatives at which plans were formulated for taking stock of the labor resources of the country.

The United States expects to profit by the experience of England and France, where in the rush of raising the first big armies men were taken from trades upon which the efficient conduct of the war depended, and it was found that the nation would have been better off if some of the trained and skilled artisans had remained in their factories. Even in England there was a letting down of labor regulations which resulted in a sharp impairment of output that the eight-hour day for women and the universal day of rest were restored.

In connection with the uncertainty of what trades can best spare men for war, President Ralph Peck of the Long Island railway recently issued a statement to his employees in which he said that trained railway workers would be of more service to the country in keeping the roads in efficient operation than they would be in the army or navy.

The first call for 500,000 men will make a severe drain upon some of our industries, and in the early stage of preparation of the country, the authority in Washington should make sure that the industries the country needs to conduct the war most vigorously will not be crippled.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent, Dr. H. B. Malone has withdrawn from the firm of Pryor, Malone, Henries and McFadden. All accounts due by the firm will be paid by S. W. Pryor and all accounts due the firm will likewise be paid to him.

S. W. PRYOR.

RUSSIAN CRISIS

SAFELY PASSED

Latvia's new Declaration is Accepted as Satisfactory to Soldiers and Workmen.

Pedroiged, Friday, May 4, via London, May 6.—The controversy between the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegation and the Provisional Government that for the last 24 hours had threatened serious consequences in which, in fact, the fate of the Nation and possibly of the war were involved, has been settled.

Prince Tsereteli, speaking before a tremendous assemblage of soldiers and workmen, declared that the Government had prepared a new declaration, confirming its foreign policy which was in direct language and corresponded to the proclamation of April 9, and embodied the views of the proletariat.

When the speaker declared that the temporary Government had acquired itself of the charge brought against it by explaining in "concrete terms" what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration, a great cheer arose from the assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the "major" serious difficulty which had confronted the country since the revolution.

Prince Tsereteli then, read the new declaration sent the council by the Government, and explained that the trouble was over and that, the Provisional Government would remain in power. Democracy, he announced and continued cheering had won a great victory. The speaker went on to explain that the principal exception which the council had taken to the recent note of the Government was the phrase, "war to the victorious conclusion," which he asserted, was an unfortunate expression since it was identical with the formula used often by the "old" regime with quite a different aim.

"Now that the question has been settled here," said Prince Tsereteli, "our aim, war without annexations, expropriations or contributions, also must be realized abroad. We must know the attitude of the democracy of our Allies. If a similar movement takes place in the foreign democracies, this will bring peace nearer, and also the avowed aims of the democracies with whom we are allied."

"The situation yesterday was most serious for the whole country. We do not yet know what the Government meant. Conflict seemed unavoidable, but the Government refused that it must respect our determination. By this acknowledgment, the Government has shown that it deserves the trust of the democracy."

"The conflict is now settled, and we must go on quietly with our work. We must inform all our comrades that the trouble is over and that of the new victory of democracy, and that the Government is standing firmly in its original position. This council appeals to the people to unite around it."

M. Stankevich, Social Democrat who was the next speaker, said: "The crisis occurred on account of a misunderstanding. The atmosphere pervading the Marinsky Palace is quite different from that in the factories and other works, but yesterday we went in a mass to the meeting place of the temporary Government and put a fresh current into it. The result of our labor has been the new act of the temporary Government."

"The vague form in which the Government's note was composed, causing us to lose two valuable days, is a line where it is necessary to work every hour, every minute. But these two days have served to show us our own lack of organization. The mass has yet come to take the management into our own hands. A coalition ministry is not the watchword of today, but of tomorrow."

"The force is ours, and we can overthrow the Government when we wish. But the question is, have we the right to do this? We represent only the workmen and soldiers, not all Russia."

PRaises CHESTER

Editor The News:

As I have been requested by many Old Veterans and ladies to write an account of Chester's recent reunion, the grandest and most successful one ever held in our State I will try to give them a short account of this grand reunion which I hope to see published in your valuable paper.

On Tuesday morning, in your beautiful and bustling city we found it crowded with Veterans, sons of Veterans, sponsors, maids of honor, and others generally. By Wednesday noon the crowd was estimated at 5000-6000 to 5000. There was about 6000 Veterans and a large number of sons, sponsors and maids of honor registered on the books of the entertaining committee.

On the arrival of every train, the committee of reception was there and took charge of the Veterans, conveying them to headquarters where they were then sent to their quarters by automobiles to the homes assigned them. There those bighearted and loyal people greeted us with a warm welcome, thereby opening their homes to us during our stay in the city.

They told us they were proud to have in their homes the honored remnant of the grand army that ever marched to battle. "You old soldiers are ours. Your fathers are our fathers, our people your people. Our God is your God. Everyone is a true hero and we do ourselves honor in honoring you."

The first meeting of the reunion was held in the Opera House at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. The decorations in this grand auditorium were just great. Upon the stage were seated all the reunion officials, honored guests, city officials, newspaper reporters and the Columbia band.

To say the least I think this was the most pleasant and enjoyable reunion I ever attended. Every old Veteran seemed to be in his glory. Plenty of everything that was nice to eat and to drink. Fine cigars to smoke and places to rest.

Every section of the convention was held with a crowded house, and much interest was manifested. Many of the Veterans wore the regular Confederate uniforms. There were beautiful camp banners and several old battle flags that had floated over many bloody battle fields, showing marks of shot and shell. In the show windows of several large business houses there were large collections of all kinds of war relics contributed by Veterans from all over the State.

The relief was viewed with great interest all day long by thousands of both old and young. I would be glad to describe them but time and space forbid.

Wednesday, the last day of the reunion, there was a grand parade. Owing to the heat and the age of some of the Veterans there were more than 1000 Veterans in the parade and nearly as many sons of Veterans, sponsors, maids of honor, city officials and honored guests. The parade was led by the band with Governor Manning and staff at its head. The streets long the line of march was lined with thousands of witnesses the parade.

The grand ball given by the city to the sponsors, maids of honor and the sons was held Wednesday night. This closed the grandest reunion ever given in the State.

Well done, brave and noble Chester. Long may it prosper.

J. H. N. White Oak, S. C.

Must Wait For Pay.

Columbia, May 6.—That the form of chief game warden of South Carolina, A. A. Richardson, is without authority to pay the attaches of his office to draw warrants for meeting the rest of the hold-up opinion by Claude N. Sapp, assistant attorney general, in two opinions rendered March 8. Office employees can not be paid out of the game protection fund or from the legislative appropriation until Mr. Richardson's successor is appointed and qualifies, rules Mr. Sapp.

ing some very cold weather which is against the young crops. Gardens are also very late and low down, owing to the cool weather. Altogether the prospects for the crop at this time are certainly gloomy in this section.

The White Oak school will close its session next Friday with an entertainment by the pupils.

Messrs. John Colvin Stewart and Robert McElroy were installed as elders of Concord church last Sunday morning.

Mr. T. G. Patrick is attending the A. R. P. Presbytery at Charlotte this week.

Mrs. W. T. Johnson, has returned home from a Chester hospital where she underwent several serious operations. She is getting along nicely at this time.

Messrs. Daniel Hall and W. B. Dixon motored to Manning, S. C.

Mr. J. L. Ray has been very unwell for several days, but is now improving.

Born to Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Moore, April 8th, a son, Thomas Donley, Jr.

Born to Major and Mrs. M. W. Patrick, April 16th, a son, Matthew Whitely, Jr.

The handsome new residence of Mr. J. Colvin Stewart, near Woodward, is nearing completion.

Mr. J. Malcolm Bankhead, foreman of a large gang of Southern Railway hands at Summerville, is at home with a badly sprained ankle.

The few Old Veterans around here, with a few friends, attended the reunion in Chester and report it the grandest ever held in the State and they have been some fine ones in the past.

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THE RODMAN-BROWN CO.

You can save a Dollar and more here on a pair of our New Pumps at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a pair.

We are showing patent kidskin with turn soles and leather Louis heels at \$3.50.

Also same style in dull kid with leather Louis heels at \$3.50.

French kid colonial pumps, with leather Louis heels at 4.50.

Choice styles for street and dress wear, strictly first-grade shoes that compare favorably with some \$25.00 sell elsewhere at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 regularly, we have all sizes, \$3.50 to \$4.50 a pair.

Shoes for Misses and Children

FOR DRESS, SCHOOL, AND GENERAL WEAR.

One strap slippers of white canvas, black, gun metal, patent leather, tan, calf and white buck skin, \$1.00 to \$3.50.

According to size and material.

The Rodman-Brown Co.

ATTENTION! CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Low round-trip rates, convenient regular and special train schedules with through coaches and sleepers, will be provided for the convenience and comfort of Veterans, Sons, Daughters and friends accompanying them traveling to the Annual Reunion.

Washington, D.C.

JUNE 4th to 8th

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"The Progressive Railway of the South"

OFFICIAL ROUTE

of the SOUTH CAROLINA VETERANS

Special train, with through sleepers and coaches, will be operated Sunday, June 3rd, on the following schedule:

Schedule	Fare Round-trip
Leave Asheville 4:30 P. M.	\$11.15 June 3rd
Leave Greenville 5:00 P. M.	10.25 June 3rd
Leave Cross Hill 5:30 P. M.	10.60 June 3rd
Leave Clinton 5:55 P. M.	10.30 June 3rd
Leave Whittemore 6:20 P. M.	10.75 June 3rd
Leave Chester 6:55 P. M.	9.10 June 3rd
Arrive Washington 8:00 A. M.	June 4th

Tickets on sale June 2nd to 7th, inclusive. Good extending until June 21st, and can be extended until July 6th for fare. Stop-over allowed at all stations going and returning. Account unveiling Lee Monument at Gettysburg June 8th Penna R. R. will operate special train to leave Washington 7:15 A. M. Friday, June 8th, fare for round-trip \$8.00. This rate also on sale for regular train service June 7th, 8th and 9th. For further information as to trip to Gettysburg, enquire after reaching Washington. In addition to special train service there are two regular Daily trains to Washington, reaching that point at 11:00 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. For information as to diverse and optional routes, also pullman reservations call on nearest P. & N. or Seaboard Agent, or write

C. S. Compton, TPA, S. A. L. Ry., Atlanta, Ga. C. S. Allen, T. M. & P. N. Ry., Greenville, S. C. Fred Geissler, Asst. G. A. S. A. L. Ry., Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. & Pinkston Nail's Jewelry Store

Is now recognized as Chester's Busy Corner

Our new arrivals are well worth the attention of every close buyer in this part of the country. We are now enjoying advantages in buying never before attained by any concern in this City. Remember! we master our business when we buy. You are cordially invited to come and see our stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, China, Dolls, Toys and Novelties. Our 5-10-25 and about \$1.00 limit department is attracting wide attention.

W. R. AND PINKSTON NAIL

NEAR CITY HALL

A REMOVER.

We have just received a shipment of Johnson's Carbon Remover. Carbon in your automobile engine means waste of gasoline and loss of power. Johnson's Carbon Remover is guaranteed to remove the carbon without any inconvenience whatever. Just pour a little of it in the cylinders and it does the work.

A. H. WHERRY JR.

White Oak News.

White Oak, May 7th.—This section was blessed on last Friday with the first general rain, that has fallen here since the opening of the season. Our lands were getting very dry and hard. Much of the seed could not grow. Blizz the mule we are having

Mrs. Vernon Castle

The Best Dressed, Best Known Woman in America

"Patricia" is ready for your verdict. We have told you what a master photograph it is; you have had an opportunity to read the first installment of the story. We are proud of the production and are willing to leave its fate in your hands. In addition to being the serial supreme, "Patricia" introduces to motion picture audiences Mrs. Vernon Castle accompanied by an all-star cast including Milton Sills, Warner Oland, Dorothy Gair and Marie Walcamp. "Patricia" is an ideal combination of the author at his best, and a cast unexcelled in photoplaydom.

Louis Joseph Vance has written a story which is a supreme triumph. "Patricia" is the finest expression of the best American spirit that our generation has given forth. Full of the thrills of hazardous adventure, unforgettable scenes of a concentration Americanism in Mrs. Vernon Castle, "Patricia" easily holds the laurels of the most appealing to Americans. It is a picture which moves with the acting is true to life and the well developed plot is one you will enjoy.

at the DREAMLAND

Wednesday May 9 and every Wednesday thereafter

Owing to the fact that this will be Chautauque week the show will open at 10:30 in the morning giving ladies a chance to witness "Patricia" in the morning and attend the Chautauque in the afternoon.

Remember: Ladies Free from 10:30 A. M. until 6:00 P. M.

And also remember that the Star, Mrs. Vernon Castle, wears over half million dollars worth of costumes in this great serial.

WANTED.

Men for the United States Army between 18 and 40 years of age, to serve for the time our country is at war. Applicants will be accepted for Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Medical Department. The man applying here for examination are sent to Fort Screven, Georgia, where applicants are placed for training.

pay is \$15.00 a month, board, lodging, clothing, medical attention free, a chance to see this great picture, a good chance for promotion and an increasing pay.

Any man wishing to enlist before he is made to go, will please see his postmaster or apply at 148 1/2 Morrison St., Spartanburg, S. C. for the United States. Wants 58 men from Chester County by June 1st, 1917 or sooner.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Memorial Day will be observed next Sunday at Harmony Baptist Church. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

J. J. CORBETT, Pastor.

